

JEWISH OBSERVER

AND

MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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DIMINISHING SPHERES OF INFLUENCE—BRITONS AT BAHREIN COURT

NASSER'S NEW WALL AROUND EGYPT—Page 3

ISRAEL IN 1965: INTO THE ERA OF SUCCESSION—Page 11

JEWISH OBSERVER & MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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☆

ADVERTISEMENTS, ACCOUNTS AND CIRCULATION
77 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1
MUSEUM 3815**DANGEROUS DECADE**

We conclude this week (*on pages 11-13*) the survey of Israel's prospects in 1965. The outlook is not unhelpful, but it is conditional. That is why it may be said with some emphasis that Israel now enters into her dangerous decade.

It is not exactly a surprising climacteric, though some features of it were unexpected and do not fit easily into the black-and-white division of the world. There is, to begin with, an uneasy air of unreality about the British defensive dispositions, and even more about the remaining British special positions in the Middle East which are so accurately reflected in our cover picture. But it is important that we should not draw any false conclusions from this sudden toughening of the British attitude in the Middle East. It would be a mistake to measure the British deployment solely by its effect on General Kassem or on the Imam of the Yemen.

There is, in fact, another yardstick by which this British show of force will have to be measured: the new Soviet presence in the Mediterranean. No useful purpose is served, however, in exaggerating or misunderstanding this latest Soviet move, as some Israeli and French commentators have done. Talk about Soviet naval bases in Egypt serves only to confuse the issue.

* * *

For, just as we are now in the presence of a new definition of intervention and liberation, as we explained last week, which permits the overthrow of legitimate governments by foreign or even United Nations' armies, so we are about to witness a new definition of foreign bases in neutralist countries. It would be political suicide for President Nasser to permit the establishment of a formal Soviet base in Egypt. He has so far been meticulously careful to avoid giving any impressions of this kind.

Yet we may be sure that the chief of the Soviet Navy, attended by his senior staff, came to Cairo this month for serious business. They had no time for the usual distractions offered to visitors, and when they left they were followed by a series of proud if not discreet admissions by President Nasser and other

Egyptian spokesmen which reflected a new appreciation of Egypt's naval strength. The Egyptian fleet, it must be said, is no longer a derisory force, but, at the same time, it has to be stressed that it is also not a great armada. Moreover, when one considers President Nasser's personnel problems, he is hardly helped by the provision of naval forces which he could neither man nor adequately service without harming the much more urgent projects he is carrying out at home.

This then brings us to the heart of the matter and to the essence of the dangerous decade. The development of airfields, repair installations and the training of technicians far beyond the need of Egypt's air force is now being paralleled by the extension of Egypt's naval installations and naval services far beyond the need and capacity of the Egyptian navy. Alexandria is a magnificent and ready-made naval base, but because of political considerations the Russians cannot use it. But if the Egyptians keep it in a state of high preparedness, ostensibly for themselves, who can blame them? And, in any emergency, it will be available for the Soviet fleet units which use the identical equipment, spares, technicians and arms which are being stockpiled in Alexandria for the non-existent units of the Egyptian navy.

* * *

The Russians have taken some knocks lately in Africa. Guinea's sharp reaction (*see page four*), has been a nasty blow. All has not gone according to plan in the Congo; in fact, there is not a single reliable position in the whole continent which the Russians could use with any assurance as a springboard or a base for operations, however camouflaged. But they knew—the British had told them often enough in the years before their own departure—that there was no base in Africa better than Egypt: it had everything—labour, water, communications and the necessary strategic siting at the gateways to Africa, to the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. And Nasser, isolated, pressed on all sides, was at last ready for a deal which fully protected his neutralist image.

It is against this that the British convoy sailing from the poor man's base at Mombasa has to be measured. It is against this new development—in addition to the other disquieting changes in the international picture—that Israel has to appraise her own future. It is, as we have said, not unhelpful; but it will require self-reliance, steady nerves, national cohesion and sacrifice, and an appreciation that the reward that may come at the end will demand as great an effort as any that Israel—and her friends—have yet made; and possibly even greater. There is something exhilarating about living through dangerous years. In any case, we have no choice; the dangerous decade has already begun.

THIS WEEK

PRESIDENT NASSER ANNOUNCED the coming seizure of foreign-owned land, broke up his federation with the Yemen, denounced the "reactionary rings" of Yemen, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, and proclaimed the strengthening of his armed forces, apparently with Soviet help (*see this page*).

IN CAIRO, OFFICIALS strongly denied Israeli press reports that Russia might use Egyptian naval bases instead of those in Albania.

KING HUSSEIN, UNDER fire from Cairo as an "enemy of socialism," announced that, as a gesture to mark the approach of the New Year, he had ordered an immediate halt to all radio and press campaigns critical of Egypt. There was no corresponding gesture from the Egyptian side.

BRITAIN ANNOUNCED THAT "certain small-scale precautionary measures again had to be taken" to meet increased tension in the Middle East. The Defence Ministry statement was taken to refer to an Iraqi threat to Kuwait. In Manama Palace, Rear-Admiral Fitzroy Talbot, Sir Frederick Luce and Mr. E. P. Wiltshire paid homage on the accession of the new Sheikh of Bahrain, Isa Bin Sulman (*see cover*).

DR. MAROUF DAWALIBI, a moderate Syrian conservative, was elected Prime Minister of a 15-man coalition government. President Kudsī's first choice had been Said Ghazzi, but there was considerable opposition to this appointment. One of the first acts of the new Syrian Parliament was to extend congratulations to the people of Egypt on the fifth anniversary of the Anglo-French Suez evacuation.

BURMESE PREMIER U NU arrived in Cairo as the guest of the Egyptian Government (*see picture*). Israel Premier David Ben-Gurion returned from his visit to Burma. He told correspondents: "I am afraid that, though Burma's friendship with Israel is a political and moral asset for us, it cannot change Israel-Arab relations."

ISRAEL PREMIER BEN-GURION returned to find a mixed reception at home (*page 9*) and some confused thinking about Buddhism. The I.N.F. celebrated its 60th anniversary with rallies addressed by Sharett, Sapir and Allon.

IN ISRAEL, a nation-wide strike of engineers was called off to enable a re-examination of the engineers'



demand for a 16 per cent wage rise (*earlier report, page 5*).

A JOINT LIBERAL-HERUT list submitted for the first national convention of the Israel Bar Association received the largest number of votes accorded a single political faction—89 out of 309. But the combined Histadrut lists will have the largest representation at the convention.

ZE'EV SHAREF, UNTIL recently Israel's Commissioner of Inland Revenue, was appointed Deputy Chairman of the Executive Council and Chairman of the newly-constituted Management Committee of the Weizmann Institute of Science. He takes up his duties on January 1.

AT THE U.N., the General Assembly refused to accept two Arab amendments to an American resolution which would have enlarged the Palestine Conciliation Commission from three to five members and to appoint a custodian for Arab property in Israel. The U.S. resolution calling for continuation of the efforts of P.C.C. mediator Dr. Johnson was adopted by 62 votes to nil, with 37 abstentions.

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AFRO-ASIA

NASSER BRINGS DOWN THE BARRIER

EMPHASIS ON ARMS BUILD-UP

from a special correspondent

While most of Europe froze, the political temperature in the Middle East mounted swiftly over the long weekend, and nowhere more than in Egypt where President Nasser, in a series of deliberate measures, set about the isolation of his countrymen not only from the western world, but from the Arab world as well.

First, he carried out his previous threat to ban the entry of French citizens. Then he took the process a logical stage further and announced that residence permits for French citizens already in Egypt would not be renewed. More unexpectedly, he proclaimed the coming seizure of all foreign-held land.

Those who did not like this, he stated bluntly, could get out. As for the western—and particularly British—press with its hostile comments, it could "go to hell."

Three more divisions: Then, turning to the Arab world, he broke his four-year old federation with the Yemen and denounced its king as a reactionary, unconcerned for the welfare of his people. He said much the same about King Hussein of Jordan and King Saud of Saudi Arabia. And he ignored a gesture of friendship, in the form of a message of greeting, from the new parliament of Syria.

At the same time, he promised the Egyptian people to press forward with his plans for socialism and the creation of a classless society. And for their protection, he promised a greatly increased military force. The Army was getting an additional three divisions, the Air Force and Navy were being reinforced and a National Guard was being created and armed.

A postscript to the President's statement was written by the Cairo newspaper *al Masaa* which claimed that Egypt now had the biggest naval striking force in the eastern Mediterranean. It had been reinforced, the paper claimed, by new units which arrived at Alexandria a few days ago.

Closer to Russians: *Jane's Fighting Ships* shows that the Egyptian Navy comprises just over 100 ships, ranging in size from destroyers down to tank

landing craft, although it was reported earlier this year that Egypt was expecting to buy two cruisers in the near future.

Most of the ships are of British or Soviet origin. Two of the destroyers are ex-British "Z" class ships. There are probably eight others of Soviet origin. All four Egyptian frigates and both Egyptian corvettes formerly served with the Royal Navy; but the whole submarine fleet of nine vessels came from the Soviet Union. All but eight of Egypt's 48 motor torpedo boats also come from Russia.

Right prediction: Also in the making, it appeared, was a first-class crisis involving Britain and, until Wednesday night, an unidentified source of tension. In a cryptically worded statement on Tuesday night, the Ministry of Defence announced:

"During the past 24 hours our forecast that the Christmas period might be used to increase tension has been partially confirmed as far as the Middle East is concerned. Although operations are not thought to be imminent, certain small-scale precautionary measures have again had to be taken."

British newspaper commentators were agreed that this was a reference to renewed Iraqi threats to Kuwait, but there was no news that the Kuwaitis had invited British help (there is still an Arab League force in Kuwait) or that Iraqi troops were massing on the border. The official view was summed up as: Better too early than too late.

WHAT SOLOD'S EXPULSION MEANS

SOVIET POSITION IN AFRICA CHALLENGED

from a special correspondent

Conakry (Guinea):

The expulsion of the Soviet Ambassador from Guinea for fomenting subversion of the Sékou Touré regime at the very moment when a high-powered Soviet naval mission was in Cairo, may well be a watershed in the relations between Russia and the new African states. For none was more closely tied to the Soviet Union than Guinea. It also throws a sudden light on a series of obscure events that have taken place here in the last month.

The incidents started on November 24, when the High Court of Conakry condemned five members of the Guinean Teachers' Union to jail terms ranging from five to ten years each. Then, three days later, when students throughout



DANIEL SEMINOVITCH SOLOD
The first to go—more to come?

Conakry demonstrated in protest, the Government and President Sékou Touré's Parti Democratique de Guinée (Guinean Democratic Party) ordered all schools closed and students sent home until further notice.

"Mendacious": The severe penalties were based on allegations that the teacher had "edited and distributed within Guinea and abroad a mendacious and subversive document." Authorities judged the teachers' actions to have been part of "a new counter-revolutionary attempt." Among those condemned to ten-year sentences were Koumandean Meita, Secretary-General of the Teachers' Union, and Mamadou Rayautra, Director of the Institute for Research and Documentation.

While the trials were being held in Conakry, a series of "meetings" were organised throughout the country in order to explain, and justify, the measures taken against the teachers by the government.

The Government spokesman, Ismael Touré, the President's leftist half-brother, who is Minister for Public Works, brought up a few extra charges of his own, declaring that the Teachers' Union had been responsible for the recent demonstrations at Labe where three persons were killed and several injured.

Startling revelation: A special communique issued by the Guinean Democratic Party was broadcast to the nation by Radio Conakry. In no uncertain terms, the radio stated that: "All students, with the exception of several

ringleaders being held for questioning, will be sent home. Since last Sunday (November 26, 1961) special trucks and trains have already begun carrying the students back to their families."

In the capital of Conakry, passers-by looked on in silence while details of armed and helmeted gendarmes patrolled in front of the empty school buildings. Then, in a startling revelation made public on December 11, President Touré declared that the student riots had been part of Communist design to overthrow his regime.

He said that an official investigation into the rioting had "uncovered the existence of a subversive network reaching from an eastern bloc embassy in Conakry to Dakar and Paris."

Soviet propaganda everywhere: These words are in startling contrast to Guinean attitudes of the last few years, and it should be remembered that Sékou Touré was a Lenin Peace Prize winner. Guinea has occupied a special position among the new African states, for from the very beginning its political leaders have shown particular susceptibility to communist doctrines and have tolerated far-reaching communist infiltration.

The schools had been infiltrated, as the trials have indicated, a Czech military mission has re-organised and trained the police and local army units, and Soviet bloc propaganda is found everywhere: in government offices, party headquarters, and all state institutions, both here in Conakry and in the villages in the "bush."

Importance as bridgehead: Perhaps this will change with the expulsion of the Soviet Ambassador, Daniel Solod. Formerly the head of the Near East department of the Foreign Ministry in Moscow, he is probably the foremost Soviet diplomatic figure in the Afro-Asian world.

From 1944 to 1950 he was in Beirut and then from 1953 to 1956 in Cairo as *chef de mission*, Minister and Ambassador.

His transfer to Conakry in January, 1960, indicated the importance Moscow attached to Guinea, and how seriously it had set out to develop this state into a bridgehead for the communist penetration of West Africa.

Effect on "Casablanca powers": Now that Sékou Touré has taken the extreme step of expelling Ambassador Solod, the entire Soviet pattern based on the "Casablanca powers"—Guinea, Mali, Ghana, Morocco and Egypt—may be upset.

Moreover, there may be other friendly governments in Africa who might, as a result, take a closer look at Soviet operations in their countries.

ISRAEL

WHAT IS AN ENGINEER WORTH?

FACTS BEHIND THE WEEK'S STRIKE

from Yohanan Ramati

Recently, Israel's engineers staged a short warning strike. Last week they struck in earnest. There are 5,000 of them, and their absence from work inevitably has a negative effect on production and efficiency throughout the country.

In the atmosphere created by the increases already granted to technicians, not to speak of ordinary labourers, and the confidently expected revaluation of administrative grades in the public services, it seems that the strike will succeed.

The engineers will get more money, like the others did or will. Very possibly that money will soon be worth less, but that is another matter. . . .

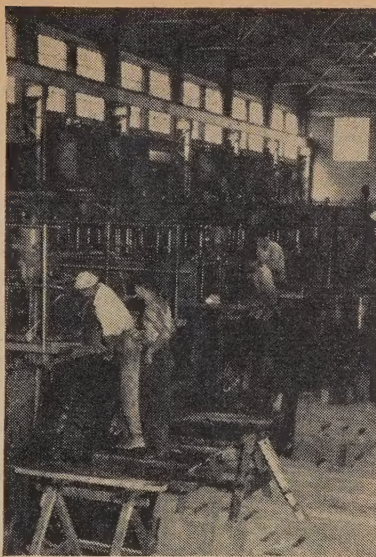
Dated from the start: What is the situation of an engineer in Israel? The tables give part of the answer. The first compares the pay of the eight grades of engineers (of which the eighth is largely fictitious for very few persons hold it even upon entering a new job) with those of the eight top grades of administrative civil servants. These rates exclude the cost-of-living allowance, the family allowances of all kinds and the seniority allowances.

The second table shows the comparison when the maximum seniority allowance is paid in each case. Family and cost-of-living allowances are similar for all personnel earning the same monthly salary, so the comparison is not affected by their exclusion.

The two tables are interesting because they underline the importance of seniority pay in the engineers' pay scales (grade 8 engineers are automatically promoted to grade 7 after one year, hence the low figure in table 2).

Furthermore, it must be stressed that engineers receive seniority pay not according to their length of service with their employer but *as from the date when they were first employed as engineers anywhere*.

Basic—plus: In practice, this means that any engineer of the age of 43 or



MEN WITH A "PLUS"
In twenty years, the top rate

more who has been working as such since obtaining his diploma, automatically qualifies for the maximum rate. This, of course, does not apply to personnel who come within the administrative grades.

Two other things are in the engineers' favour. First of all, they receive a very substantial allowance for books and pro-

fessional literature. And, secondly, a practice of "plusses" has crept in, especially in the two top engineering grades, which has effectively raised the rates for many of the persons employed in them.

For instance, the City Engineer of Tel Aviv is paid not according to the scale of grade 1, but according to "grade 1 +£200". Even his deputy is well above grade 1. The "plusses" in grade 2 likewise can add 30 or even 50 pounds to the pay packet.

Enough inducement to stay? The cost-of-living allowance today adds an extra £200 or so per month to basic salaries of £300 per month. Family allowances are at the rate of £3.63 for a working wife, £6.64 for a non-working wife, and just under £5 for each non-working child under 18 years of age. A married man with two children thus receives approximately £16½ per month extra on this account. Then there is overtime, some of which is very real, but which often is no more than a way of increasing the basic salary.

When all these complicated calculations have been put together, we find that an engineer in grade 3, with five years' seniority (which would make him anything from 26 to 30 years old), will be earning a bachelor's salary of something like £510 per month gross, plus probably some £75 for overtime. An engineer in grade 1, with 20 years' seniority and two children will be earning around £900 per month, the overtime in his case being an automatic global payment, which is quite irrelevant to whether he really works overtime or not.

The question whether this sort of salary is adequate inducement for young men to enter this very necessary profession and remain in Israel is unfortunately not an easy one to answer. They are more concerned with grades 5 to 7, where the initial pay packet (gross) may be only about £320 to £390 per month—and the rapidly rising standard of living around them may have given them ideas quite unrealistic in the light of such financial facts.

Danger of chain reaction: However, the Israel economy is a small and tight-knit one. Any raising of the engineers' pay will set off a chain of demands elsewhere.

And though the case for the engineer may be better than that of many other professional and academic groups—if only because of the great demand for their services—there will be plenty of heart-searching before their demands are granted. And, so it seems, plenty of trouble too.

TABLE 1
Basic Rates
(per month)
Israel pounds

| GRADE | Civil Servants | Engineers |
|-------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 ... | 415 | 580 |
| 2 ... | 345 | 430 |
| 3 ... | 280 | 345 |
| 4 ... | 225 | 270 |
| 5 ... | 190 | 210 |
| 6 ... | 160 | 155 |
| 7 ... | 140 | 135 |
| 8 ... | 120 | 115 |

TABLE 2
Maximum Seniority Rates
(per month)
Israel pounds

| GRADE | Civil Servants | Engineers |
|-------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 ... | 552½ | 580 |
| 2 ... | 467½ | 474 |
| 3 ... | 382½ | 382 |
| 4 ... | 315 | 301 |
| 5 ... | 275 | 238 |
| 6 ... | 235 | 181 |
| 7 ... | 212½ | 159 |
| 8 ... | 125 | 138 |

NEW ROLE FOR YOUTH ALIYA

ORIGINAL PURPOSE AT LAST FULFILLED

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

Youth Aliya (the Jewish Agency's organisation which is responsible for the immigration and care of young people) is in desperate straits. Its monthly intake has been doubled as compared with twelve months ago.

At this very moment 2,000 children are waiting at the Ramot Hadassa reception camp for places at schools or children's villages, but none are available because the growing influx has crowded them all to capacity.

Youth Aliya has now submitted to the Jewish Agency's Executive an £1.5 million draft budget to build additional housing in children's villages (they prefer the expansion of existing villages to the building of new ones).

A rescue scheme : The present wave of youthful immigration is radically different from those which have come previously. In fact, Youth Aliya is gradually fulfilling the purpose for which it was originally conceived by Recha Freier in Germany, a few months before the Nazis came to power in 1933.

At that time the idea was for parents in the diaspora (and not necessarily in countries under Nazi rule) to send their children to Palestine to be educated in a Youth Aliya institution. These parents who remained abroad were required to pay the full cost of their children's upkeep (£5 sterling a month).

A few groups of youngsters did manage to leave Germany under these conditions, but the growing persecution to which the Jews of Germany were exposed in the first few years after 1933, soon turned Youth Aliya into a rescue scheme, all the more so because at first, the number of these children was not deducted from the Mandatory immigration quota.

No time for choice : Nevertheless, Youth Aliya conducted a strict system of selection (regarding the children's mental and physical aptitude and ideological inclination) and sent them to special "preparation camps" before agreeing to accept them.

On the day that the second World War broke out Youth Aliya ended all selection and dropped all its health restrictions. Wherever a Jewish child was

found in Europe, he was allotted a certificate and sent to Palestine over the shortest possible route. That was not always easy, because after the outbreak of the war, the Mandatory authorities refused to admit holders of German passports as "enemy aliens".



YOUTH ALIYA PRESIDENT
MRS. VERA WEIZMANN
Keeping up with changing trends

Officials in various transit countries were induced by persuasion or bribes to issue *laissez-passers* stating that the children had entered their territories before September 5, 1939. Most of the wartime immigration, incidentally, travelled overland via Turkey and Vichy-controlled Syria. Even during the last stages of the "Final Solution," a trickle of children kept arriving. Most of them never saw their parents again.

Sabra wards : After the war, Youth Aliya again changed its character. From an organisation to rescue children's very lives, it became an agency for the collection of Jewish orphans who had by some miracle survived the death camps.

There was yet another change after 1948. At that time many children arrived with their parents. The parents went to immigrant villages, while many of the children were taken over by Youth Aliya.

Later on, in the years of declining immigration, Youth Aliya kept its institutions filled by admitting children of destitute parents (not necessarily new immigrants); some of these children were even sabras.

From South Africa : All this has now changed again. Parents in a number of countries are again entrusting their children to Youth Aliya for education in

Israel. The parents are staying behind and do not necessarily consider immigrating themselves. Moreover, the countries from which these children come are not only "countries of distress."

The countries of origin now include South Africa, where most parents pay £30 Sterling a month for upkeep. This again comes close to the original conception of Youth Aliya of the early thirties.

But what has also changed is the trend of the education which Youth Aliya gives its wards. During the forties, this education was deliberately and consciously aimed at turning the children into kibbutzniks. If they nevertheless decided to settle in a moshav, this was accepted as merely second best, while those who went to a town to learn a trade were made to feel contemptible.

Not so many farmers : This went so far that public criticism was raised against the "guilt feelings" which over-zealous Youth Aliya educators produced in those of their wards who refused to become farmers.

Purposes, like times, have since changed. Youth Aliya still aims at creating pioneers, but this is no longer the all-pervading purpose. Also, the country no longer needs farmers—whether kibbutzniks or moshavniks—as badly as before; what it does need is skilled artisans and technicians.

Youth Aliya is taking account of changed circumstances and teaches most of the trades that are needed, but without neglecting agriculture.

Some of the Youth Aliya schools lead up to matriculation standard and enable graduates to study at university afterwards. This type of school is particularly popular with South Africans.

Casting vote not needed : The conflict over the religious education of Youth Aliya wards, which caused such a violent public controversy a few months ago, is now over. The four-man selection committee (two religious and two non-religious educators) is working in complete harmony.

In any case, the committee's decision is sought only in cases where the parents in the country of origin have not stated whether they want their children to be brought up in a religious or non-religious environment. The parents' desire, if known, is always respected. But if the child is over 14 years of age, he is given the right to decide for himself, even overriding his own parents' wishes.

In this way, Youth Aliya is steering clear of political controversy and devoting itself to what is its primary purpose—the welfare of its wards.

MIDDLE EAST

CAIRO BRANDS "ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE"

THOUSANDS TO BE SENT TO COVENTRY

from a correspondent now in Cairo

Egypt is deliberately preparing to send a large body of people to Coventry, to isolate them socially and otherwise from the masses, to deprive them of their political and other rights and to keep them under close surveillance.

Proposals towards this end have been under discussion for the past fortnight by a sub-committee of the Preparatory Committee of the National Congress of Popular Powers. The Committee, a chosen body of intellectuals, administrators and officials, is preparing the ground for the national assembly to be elected in January.

Among those recommended for the isolation treatment are former proprietors of large estates and their supporters, people condemned by revolutionary courts, those who have helped foreigners obtain information harmful to the State, officials who have abused their office, monopolists, political reactionaries, self-seekers in business, industry and labour unions, usurers and shareholders who have benefited at public expense.

Muted voices of sanity: Altogether some sixteen different categories of people have been suggested for isolation in a report submitted by Dr. Gamal Said. If he has his way, all those in these categories—and they must run into hundreds of thousands—will be branded "enemies of the people."

But some voices of sanity are still to be heard, muted though they are in concern for their own position. One such voice was that of Dr. Lutfy Abul Nasr. He urged that those affected by the isolation process should not be prevented from earning their living.

Political isolation was one thing, the right to work another. The degree of isolation, he urged, should vary according to the circumstances of the case. Dr. Rifaat el Maghub warned against overzealousness. The powers of the Preparatory Committee, he said, should not go beyond political isolation.

Students' rights challenged: The discussion, undoubtedly regarded by most of the participants as a refreshing and

practical example of democracy in action, follows the line of thinking laid down by President Nasser and expounded in *al Ahram* by Hassanein Heikal last week, when he wrote:

"The battle which we face here and in the other Arab homes is the battle of the national masses alone. Therefore, these national forces alone must fight it. This is natural and right; otherwise, we would fight our serious and violent battle in another field and with other people and with different arms."

But, in choosing the forces for this battle, there has been a development which no one would seriously have predicted only a short time ago—the right of Egypt's students to be represented in the National Congress of Popular Powers has been strongly challenged. And the challenge has been no more strongly stated than by university professors.

"Close the universities": The case for the students had been put by their representative on the Preparatory Committee, Hassan Hamam. The role of the students before and since the revolution, he claimed, had been the same as Gamal Abdel Nasser while he was a student at the Nahdah School, the role of Mustafa Kemal while he was a student, "and the role of the students who died martyrs' deaths in the battles of Port Said, Ismailia and Palestine."

The students, said Hamam, were the true sons of the revolution since they had been brought up in the current revolutionary era. They were more, they were the soldiers of the revolution and, together with the workers and peasants, comprised the "popular powers."

What was needed was closer co-operation between students and professors for the national good. He proposed the closing of the universities for six months over the next two years so that professors, lecturers and students could join a massive campaign against illiteracy and promote the nation's awareness of its tasks.

Professor outpointed: Hamam was heatedly opposed by Dr. Zaky Nguib Mahmud, a university professor. He did not deny the role of the students in facing past enemies, he declared, and if the events of 1956 were to recur he would once more lead his students into battle. But the position today was totally different from that of 1956.

"Are we supposed to leave the students to make their own laws, or to make laws for them? The students constitute a power, but we should leave the leadership to the Ministry of Education and the universities. I have never seen a student voting or elected in any country."

But the students received powerful sup-



"DEMOCRATS" TURN ISOLATIONIST
More enemies than friends?

port from other members of the Preparatory Committee, with the result that they are to get a minimum of 5 per cent representation in the 1,500-member assembly.

One Minister who was not around to give his views on these discussions was War Minister and Commander-in-Chief Field-Marshal Amer. He had troubles of his own. On a visit to military units in the Suez Canal area, he was tackled by representatives of non-commissioned officers and other ranks on a number of grievances regarding conditions. Having learned a hard lesson in Syria, Amer—in the words of the Government-controlled news agency—"ordered that their demands should be conceded at once."

Fifty million by 1970: But none of the

THE ZIONIST FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND LONDON REGIONAL CONFERENCES

Sunday, January 7, 1962 at 2.30 p.m.

NORTH - WEST AND WEST - LONDON

Zion House Hampstead,
57 Eton Avenue, London, N.W.3

CHAIRMEN

...First Session: Mr. S. L. Shipton, LL.B.

Second Session: Mrs. E. Frankel, M.A.

Address by

Mr. I. Unna (Press Attache, Israel Embassy)

"Israel in the World Political Scene"

Seminar on: Organisation, Public Relations
and Aliyah.

Participant: Miss B. J. Barwell, Dr. S. A.
Miller, Mr. S. Y. Olsvanger

"ANY QUESTIONS" and DISCUSSION

Sunday, January 14, 1962 at 2.30 p.m.

NORTH, SOUTH AND EAST LONDON

Abraham Goltz Hall,
62 Montague Road, London, E.8

Details will be published next week.

decisions taken in Cairo over the past week or two measure up to the gigantic problems which Egypt will have to face up to if the revolution is not to fade into a few pages of history.

The biggest of these was highlighted last week in an official report pointing out that Egypt's population is growing faster than any other country in the world. Today it stands at 26 million but, the report predicts, within forty years it will have reached 50 million.

And, expanding as it is at the rate of 2.5 per cent per year, it is outstripping industrial and agricultural production. Unemployment is spreading in agrarian areas where the average number of working days was not more than 185 a year.

To the observer of the Egyptian scene, lambasted with press and radio reports of more and more measures for isolating the "enemies of the people," it is difficult not to believe that President Nasser has confused his priorities.

NOT MUCH MONEY ABOUT FARM REFORMS ON PAPER ONLY

from a special correspondent

Iraq's economy has been somewhat shaken by the particularly bad drought of last winter, the costly fighting in Kurdistan and the uncertain prospects of its oil industry.

Revenue from oil royalties is unlikely to be enhanced by the breakdown of ne-

gotiations with the I.P.C. last October, since the company may react to its not very rosy future prospects by limiting its plans for expanding production. And trading circles, always strong in Baghdad and Basra, are suffering from the political and economic uncertainties alike.

It is symptomatic that the President of the Baghdad Chamber of Commerce, Mohammed Jafer Shabibi, when making his annual statement to a board meeting of the Chamber (the membership of which is about 5,000), spoke of "a general standstill of commerce in Iraq."

Farmers' low buying power: Shabibi was not afraid to put some of the blame for this state of affairs on such delicate matters as the quarrel with Kuwait and the Kurdish uprising. But his main concern was with the very low purchasing power of the Iraqi agricultural population.

This was, in his opinion, due partly to the drought, but partly also to the very slow rate at which the programme of agricultural reform was being implemented. He also commented on the lack of growth in Iraq's industry, despite the heavy tariffs on competitive imports imposed by the Government.

Neutral observers and economic experts recently returned from Iraq bear out the testimony that agricultural reform there has largely remained on paper. Preparation appears to be taking a long time.

10,000 families benefited: The agricultural reform law was enacted as long ago as 1958, and an "Agricultural Reform Committee" was set up almost immediately afterwards. But actual implemen-

tation only began very much later.

Under the law, private holdings of un-irrigated land exceeding 1,250 acres and of irrigated land in excess of 625 acres are liable to expropriation. But by the middle of 1961, only 187,500 acres in all had been expropriated and transferred to new owners.

About 10,000 peasant families benefited from this—a very small proportion of Iraq's needy agricultural proletariat. Even the authorities assess the number of additional families that must be aided in this way at a minimum of 150,000. The area it is intended to expropriate and redistribute totals nearly 2 million acres.

Iraqi farming is suffering from an inadequate securities for loans granted is from the world-wide trouble of farmers—insufficient credit. These shortcomings are felt especially sharply in the new farming units created by the redistribution of land. The resources of Iraq's Agricultural Bank are too limited to tackle the credit shortage, and the problem of adequate securities for loans granted is in any case making its task difficult.

In fact, Shabibi's desire to see the Iraqi *fellah* better off (remarkably far-seeing in one occupying his position in an Arab country) will not be as easy to realise. In addition to the objective difficulties already mentioned, and the delay in the implementation of land reform, Iraqi politics appear to be exercising a depressing effect on this as on other sectors of the economy.

Kassem has throughout been more concerned with walking his political tightrope than with raising living standards. Industrialisation has been paid lip-service and the double-edged encouragement of high tariffs (which have not encouraged efficiency).

Political issues first: But the regime's main preoccupation has consistently been with political issues designed either to strengthen Kassem's personal position within the country or raise Iraqi prestige abroad.

The Iraqi merchants' private complaints about unfavourable trading conditions created by such tension-raising policies as the military operations against the Kurds or loud claims to Kuwait are unlikely to stir the Government to consider a different course of action. The temptation to exploit Egypt's moment of weakness is too great.

And with a more conservative regime established across the border in Syria, General Kassem may well be thinking that this is hardly the time to accelerate the pace of land reform. It looks as if the Iraqi *fellahin* will have to wait for their benefits a little longer.



WHAT'S HAPPENED TO IRAQ'S PROSPERITY?
Dams like this cost money, and there's precious little to spare

IN THE NEWS

WHAT RESPONSE TO TOYNBEE?

Orde Wingate was quoted as saying early in the second World War that he had three war aims: to see that justice was done to the Ethiopians, the Jews and the Chinese by liberating them (and in 1940 the word "liberation" still had its traditional meaning) from the Italians, the British-Arab coalition and the Japanese respectively. He helped to bring about all three. The incident was brought to my mind when I read the latest learned dissertation by Professor Arnold Toynbee. This appears in the last issue of the *Jewish Quarterly Review** and consists of the best (or worst?) kind of Talmudic *pilpul* in order to show that the Jews have neither legal, moral nor historic rights to Palestine. They have not even a human right for this was "violated by the establishment of the state of Israel and by the dispossession of those Palestinian Arabs who are now refugees."

DEVELOPING AN APOLOGIA

This is, of course, not the only recent pronouncement which Toynbee has made on this subject. As we have already noted, his current lectures in Egypt have not been particularly noteworthy for their restraint in expressions on Arab-Israeli differences. Indeed, it begins to look as though Professor Toynbee is developing a historic and intellectual apologia to justify not merely the Arab refusal to treat with Israel, but actual persistence in a state of war. Moreover, some of Toynbee's more ambiguous pronouncements are not likely to encourage the Arabs in the belief that such hostilities need necessarily be restricted to passive resistance. He has already spoken of the object of making Palestine truly Arab. Then last week, in the face of the abundant evidence to the contrary (recently produced in *Al Ahrām* by Hassanein Heikal), he urged once more the target of Arab unity—evidently for undoing the Palestine "wrong." And so he goes on pressuring the two most sensitive Arab positions—Egypt and in the U.S.

It would be wrong to underrate either Toynbee or his influence. The fact that his conclusions have been challenged by most liberal historians, does not mean that he is not a man of tremendous learning and calibre—and with rapidly growing influence in the Afro-Asian



TOYNBEE IN CAIRO—TO AN ANGLO-EGYPTIAN WELCOME
In keeping with the times, no advocate of passive resistance

world. This is not an issue for propagandists or government officials. The only effective answer can come from men of Toynbee's calibre and of his weight. As an example, I would suggest some of the recent writings of Marcel Colombe, in the French *Orient*, who has dissected the reality of "Arab Unity" with mastery and who enjoys an authority which is in every way equal to that of Toynbee—at least in this field. It was Namier who already in the twenties and certainly in the thirties first saw the influence which Toynbee's anti-Zionism spread from Chatham House. Most other Jews were inclined to underrate this until Toynbee went too far in 1953 and brought about his own undoing. His activities now as the intellectual fountain-head of anti-Israelism are probably even more far-reaching in their Afro-Asian—and American—implications.

[Toynbee lecture—p. 19]

BEN-GURION AND BUDDHISM

SOME ISRAELI PRESS reports have suggested that Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's decision to spend part of his time in Burma studying Buddhism has aroused widespread concern among the nation's

leaders. A *J.C.N.S.* report quoted an unidentified Liberal spokesman as suggesting that the matter should be raised in the Knesset. How true a reflection of the facts were these reports, I asked my correspondent in Jerusalem?

His reply, in the form of comments from Ben-Gurion's political supporters and opponents, is enlightening. The Liberals' Elimelech Rimalt could see nothing objectionable in Ben-Gurion's "whim." If it ever came to a Knesset debate, his party would treat the matter lightly, he said.

Another Liberal, Zimmerman, was more critical. What Ben-Gurion was doing, he commented, was akin to smoking on the Sabbath in an orthodox neighbourhood. Herut's Menahem Beigin observed that, as he had not studied Buddhism, he could give no opinion. Rabbi Porush of the Aguda termed the Premier's studies "blasphemy" and the Mizrachi's Greenberg suggested he would have been better off studying the Kabbala which provided Jewish parallels to the Buddhist belief in the transmigration of souls. The last word came from Mapai's Meir Argov. This was one of Ben-Gurion's finest actions which a "small or provincial" people could never appreciate.

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ISRAEL IN 1965

INTO THE ERA OF SUCCESSION

CHANGING LINES OF POLITICAL DEMARCATION

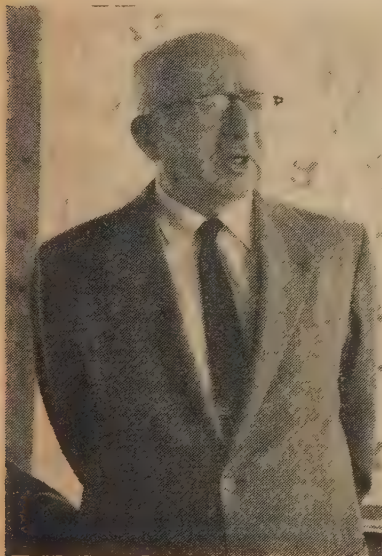
By JON KIMCHE *

The hard core—and it is a very hard core—of the political life of Israel since its creation in 1948, has been the dominating role of the powerfully organised, responsible, competent and power-conscious labour movement.

It is based on the twin pillars of a tremendously powerful trade union organisation, the Histadrut, and its political expression, the three Israeli socialist parties, Mapai, Mapam and Ahdut Avoda.

To appreciate the extent of the influence of organised labour in Israel, one has to imagine in British terms that trade union membership amounted to more than half the electorate, that the T.U.C. and Labour Party held not only the Premiership and a majority of the Cabinet posts, but that they had a decisive say in all matters of defence, that they held the controlling interests in I.C.I., the Steel Corporation, Shell and the Wolfson interests, that they directly employed a third of all the country's workers in their own enterprises, and provided members and their dependants with their own National Health Service.

Labour's political divisions: Thus, in many ways, organised labour in Israel is



LIBERALS' PINHAS ROSEN
Symbol or outpost?

a state within the State, a characteristic it developed during the years of British Mandatory rule and intensified with the emergence of the Israeli State.

But this tremendous position of power of the Histadrut (in which all socialist parties and some non-socialist labour groups are federated) is not quite so markedly reflected in the political field because of the political divisions of the labour movement.

In effect, the political expression of organised labour has been the Mapai Party led by David Ben-Gurion. But because of the split in the labour movement, this political expression has not been as complete as the numerical position of organised labour in the country would indicate. In order to command a majority in Parliament and in the Cabinet without having to rely on the conditional goodwill of the two dissenting labour parties, Mapai has in the past had to broaden its coalition governments by taking in other elements.

Novel form of administration: It is this strange political alignment which has set the frustrating pattern of Israeli politics for the past ten years: a Government coalition of partners who could not agree on the major issues in foreign and home affairs facing a coalition of opposition parties who could not agree on anything except opposition to the Government in office.

The effect of this situation was that the combined opposition to Ben-Gurion and Mapai in the Cabinet and in Parliament was strong enough to negate or veto policies proposed by Mapai, but not united enough to propose any possible alternative policy—or form an alternative government.

This might long ago have produced a major crisis in Israel's governing process, if the negative character of the coalition government had not been compensated by a novel form of administration. More and more departments were concentrated for administrative action in the Prime Minister's office.

Democratic deadlock overcome: By 1960, Premier Ben-Gurion had some forty departments attached to his offices as Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and some others, such as foreign affairs, were also invariably referred to



DAYAN AND CHEDDI JAGAN
First things first

him when major issues were under consideration.

Increasingly, in these fields, decisions were made and actions executed by ministerial decision without reference to the Cabinet, action that was later justified by the Prime Minister on grounds of security or the need for secrecy.

Some of Israel's most dramatic decisions in recent years were taken in this manner—without the knowledge of the majority of the Cabinet. It was the only way of overcoming the democratic deadlock which threatened to paralyse government action in all fields on which the Coalition was not agreed on policy.

Trend resented: The Sinai Campaign of 1956 was one; the closer association with France and Federal Germany, another. The development of a nuclear reactor and the launching of Israel's space rocket were similarly decided without consulting the Cabinet; so were Premier Ben-Gurion's visits to Washington, London and Paris in 1960 and 1961.

It was understandable that this trend should be resented and resisted and in the end it led to the prolonged political crisis which began in September, 1960 and came to a head with Ben-Gurion's resignation and the General Election of last August.

This prolonged crisis had many public faces. There was the Lavon affair. There followed accusations of arbitrary and undemocratic rule by Ben-Gurion and

*.By arrangement with the Atlantic Monthly.



CHANGING YEARS WILL BRING DIFFERENT FACES
And the arguments are changing, too, cutting across party lines

his friends and a general political malaise in which Ben-Gurion's stature suffered considerably—for a while. But these were only the public faces of the crisis.

The "secret issue": The real issue was quite different. For Israel's Government had been no more or less undemocratic in 1960 than it had been in 1950. Why then this sudden outcry? There was a reason.

For this was essentially the first of Israel's crises of succession. Pinhas Lavon, with the support of the powerful Histadrut, had staked his claim against his rivals, and even against Ben-Gurion himself.

This, in fact, was the beginning of the public debate about the men who would be leading Israel in 1965, the men who would follow Ben-Gurion, and about the goals they would be pursuing. It was not discussed in these terms, but this was as much the secret issue of the Lavon affair as it was the silent issue of the elections last August, and it is the one great issue that increasingly dominates the recesses rather than the foreground of Israeli politics.

Superb sense of timing: Ben-Gurion himself pretended not to be aware of the debate. He gave no sign of his inclination or preference; not even a hint. For more than any other Israeli leader, past or present, Ben-Gurion has a superb sense of timing, and he is very conscious of the fact that succession may depend in the end much more on the tasks which

his successor will have to undertake and on the conditions under which he takes over, than on an act of pre-selection either by him or the party. This may well dictate his choice when the time comes.

WHERE ARE THE UNDER-FORTIES?

The possible successors fall broadly into two distinct age groups. Projecting the critical moment to the time when the parliament recently elected comes to an end, we get the following picture of the political presence in 1965. Ben-Gurion will then be 78. Moshe Sharett and Nahum Goldmann will both be 70. Finance Minister Eshkol, the present "heir-apparent", will be 69. And then there comes a great gap.

The "younger" generation of Mapai leaders who have been described in the post-Sinai years as the "New Thinkers" will be in their intellectual prime. Giora Josephthal will be 53; the nuclear physicist with a marked political bent, Aharon Katzir, will be 52; Moshe Dayan and Abba Eban will be 49; Yigal Yadin will be 47 and Shimon Peres only forty.

Changing course of debate: Two others must be mentioned, though neither is a member of Mapai at present; but by 1965 Israel's party alignment will have undergone great changes. They are the former head of the Hagana, Israel Galili, who will be 54 in 1965, and Yigal Allon, probably the ablest commander during

the war of 1948. He will be only 46. Both rank among the more outstanding figures in Israel's public life.

But then comes an even more significant gap on the political map: where were the young leaders who will be the under-forties in 1965? They had not made their entrance on the political stage by 1961, but there were signs of discontent with the failure of the "New Thinkers" to produce the kind of radical ideology which would prerepresent the logical continuation of Ben-Gurion's National Zionism. For the debate about the future was changing course during 1961.

It was no longer the familiar party dispute between left and right, or the "ins" and the "outs," or between capital and labour. It had become an issue between the "conservatives" and the "radicals" in Israel's political life—and this cuts clean across the customary party and personal loyalties. It was a further development of the problem of National Zionism.

"Conservatives" v. "radicals": The "conservatives" saw Israel as a country becoming a kind of Middle Eastern Switzerland or Denmark, settling down to an orderly, normal, prosperous existence, at peace with all the world, a source of material pride to world Jewry and the symbolic expression of its national liberation.

This was the view not only of the new Liberal Party, but also of many leading personalities in all parties from the extreme right to the fairly extreme left, including that of the world Zionist leader Dr. Nahum Goldmann.

Against them stood, no more clearly articulate than the "conservatives", the supporters of what for want of a better word I would call a "radical policy." Among them were the supporters of Ben-Gurion, but also many of his opponents and again ranging across the entire party spectrum. Their principal shortcoming was that they were more conscious of the problems they still had to face, than of the solutions with which they might overcome them.

Security and defence: And where the "conservatives" were inclined to minimise the difficulties that lay ahead, the "radicals" were prone rather to over-stress them—possibly justifiably. For the "radicals" placed the greatest emphasis on the continued need to ensure the security and defence of the country—no matter what the cost. Ben-Gurion himself was the foremost advocate of this line, as were Peres and Dayan among his supporters.

It was this that gave the defence



JERUSALEM—A DECEPTIVE AIR OF QUIET NORMALITY
A red cloud on the horizon and darker problems nearer home

establishment a unique position of primacy in the politics of the country, both at home and abroad, for without effective defence (which was used in a very broad sense) the effectiveness and well-being of everything else was in jeopardy.

Growing Soviet influence: Even so, the "radicals" are realising, as they look towards 1965, that Israel will have to defend herself on a far wider front than even that covered by the Defence Ministry. For she will have to protect her balance of payments no less effectively than the Negev territory, and without drastic adjustments, much stricter planning, and more sacrifices, neither the Negev nor the balance of payments will be adequately protected.

For all the signs do not point to a "conservative" solution for Israel. Not only the uncertainties of the Russian Jewish future remain, but also those of Israel's position in the Middle East. The trend of Arab affairs was, in 1961, even more unpredictable than that of Israel. Internal progress in the Arab world was erratic and its international orientation unsettled. But Soviet influence was growing in every direction.

And as the Russian sphere of influence began to extend towards the Persian Gulf, the Horn of Africa, into Southern Arabia as well as into Egypt and Iraq (and threatening Iran), it became ever more clear that the road to a final settlement between Jerusalem and Cairo would have to pass through Moscow—

and that was something that Israel, conservative or radical, could not control.

Decade of challenge: Thus, as Israel turned her face to meet the challenge of 1965 and the years beyond, there remained many questions that only the future would answer. But one certainty began to stand out: Israel looked like being cast for the role which her opponents had often ascribed to her—but with an important difference.

She was destined, it seemed, to become an outpost in the Middle East, but of democracy, not imperialism—an island

in a totalitarian Middle East and perhaps its hope and example. Clearly, the age of quiet normality has not yet dawned for Israel. A decade of challenge still lies ranged against her.

But the outcome of the election last August left Israel in a somewhat ambivalent condition to meet this challenge. The answer which the electorate gave was not as clear as it might have been, because the issues which had been raised had not been clear-cut.

Power of pressure groups: The election left Ben-Gurion still the unchallenged leader of the nation, but it marked also the first perceptible shift into the transition toward the post-Ben-Gurion era.

The elections emphasised again the negative character of the political structure of the country and the obstacles this places in the way of forming a strong government.

Basically, they changed nothing, with the possible exception of increasing still further the power of the pressure groups.

A dawning realisation: But they did produce a dawning realisation—no more than that as yet—that Israel was entering a new age and that the men and methods of the fifties would need to be radically changed to meet the conditions of the sixties.

No one held this view more strongly than David Ben-Gurion, but he had not yet converted the country to its full implications.

This is the last of a series of three articles. The previous ones dealt with the sociological aspects (December 15) and the economic outlook (December 22) of Israel in 1965.

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GETTING TO ISRAEL

PROBLEMS OF THE PROFESSIONAL MAN

from a special correspondent

In a recent dispatch from Tel Aviv, a JEWISH OBSERVER correspondent spoke of the need for special understanding of the problems of professional and technical settlers from the west and suggested what might be done to keep them there.

But what about the equally important problem of getting them there in the first instance? During the past year, some sixty professional people and their families went to Israel from Britain and PATWA, the organisation mainly responsible for their settlement, believes that this number could be increased considerably.

Potential candidates for emigration to Israel from this country fall into four main categories. First, young people who have only recently obtained a degree or other professional qualification and intend starting their career in Israel. Since most of those in this category have no special family responsibilities, they are mobile and present no extraordinary problems.

A definite place : Into the second category come young professionals with an average of two to seven years of practical experience in their chosen fields. Many have small children and, being in the process of buying their own homes, are heavily involved financially with no money to spare.

On the other hand, they are concerned about the Jewishness of their children and, as many have had to establish themselves in predominantly non-Jewish neighbourhoods, their education. Some have had earlier contact with one or other of the Zionist youth organisations and the idea of settling in Israel occupies a definite place in their minds.

At the same time, they are concerned to maintain their present standard of living. They demand decent housing and a rapid process of settling in. This group, considered by PATWA as the most valuable, includes experienced scientists, engineers, doctors, accountants and so on.

Three essential demands : People in this category can be put to work immediately upon arrival in Israel, command good salaries and are an excellent social element. But they have three essential

demands: that their jobs allow them scope for development and responsibility; that their salaries permit them to live independently if modestly; and reasonable housing for which they can pay out of income without help from relatives.

A third category includes professionals in the 37-50 age range. While their demands upon Israel are greater, they are usually better off financially than colleagues in the second category and can better cope with the problems of setting up home in Israel. Their approach to settlement in Israel is conditioned by the fact that they have grown families, established homes and are more set in their ways.

Finally, there are the older professionals, up to the age of retirement and beyond it. With their families settled in their own homes and able to stand upon their own feet, people in this category

are able to fulfil old dreams of settling in Israel. Many of them have in this way found a new lease of life and their professional contribution to Israel has by no means been slight. PATWA has helped a number of such people to settle down happily in Israel and their successful absorption has been a source of much gratification and satisfaction.

No money to spare : From this, it is clear that the group which has the most to offer Israel, the young established professional, is the group that merits special consideration. People in this category will seldom move unless they have a job and a home to go to in Israel. On the other side, employers are naturally reluctant to engage someone without an interview, housing presents a difficulty and negotiations are long drawn out, often stopping short of actual immigration.

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What can be done about it? A short survey trip by the prospective settler is the first and best answer. But this presents a financial problem. Few of those in this category have the money to spare. A valuable service would be rendered by the establishment of a special loan fund to advance the cost of the fare to genuine candidates.

If he did not emigrate within a reasonable time after the tour, the money could be repaid in instalments. If the visit did result in settlement, the money could be refunded from earnings after settlement in Israel. This, according to a PATWA source, would help boost professional settlement and, in the case of Britain, would require an annual fund of no more than £1,000.

Seniority not recognised: There is also a strong case for the Jewish Agency to look again at the salary guarantee scheme which it ran so successfully for a time in co-operation with PATWA. This guaranteed a minimum salary for the first three months to certain types of settlers whose chances of finding employment in Israel were deemed excellent.

For the year that the arrangement was in operation, some 30 professional people went to Israel under its terms. The cost to the Jewish Agency was less than £2,000 (under £400), yet it was discontinued on the grounds that this would help cut expenses. (Recently, there have been indications that it is being reconsidered).

Finally, something has got to be done about the discriminatory employment regulations in Israel. Despite the huge demand for certain professional employees, the Israel authorities refuse to recognise seniority gained abroad or certain, well-established semi-academic degrees.

Balancing the need: One example is immigrant teachers, who are entitled to only one half of their seniority on settlement in Israel. Another, more practical one, is provided by the case of an engineer working in a post of responsibility in Britain with a leading telephone and communications firm.

No Israeli organisation, national or private, is prepared to accept his established British qualification, and the best he can expect in Israel is recognition as a "technician." Naturally, he refuses immigration.

Clearly, much more could be done by the official bodies concerned to ease the path of intending professional immigrants. It is a case of balancing essential needs against over-stretched finances. But no one has yet made a capital gain without an initial investment.

LETTER

BONDS IN FASHION

Sir,—It was with a great deal of pleasure that I saw the November 24 issue of the JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW and noted that on the cover you used the picture of Germaine Blondell, the Parisien model whom we flew to Israel along with a very fine American photographer, Peter Fink, to photograph the Dior-Israel Collection against Israel backgrounds.

But I was a little puzzled to read the story from your correspondent in Paris on State of Israel Bonds' Dior-Israel Collection. In the last paragraph, he states "State of Israel Bonds have an interest in the collection". In fact, all these collections originated with State of Israel Bonds and were executed by myself.

We are, of course, extremely interested in

developing and promoting the fashion and textile industries of Israel and in selling as many Israel Bonds as we can through this medium, the proceeds of which are, in part, reinvested in these same ventures. This effort goes hand-in-hand—a fact of which I am sure you are cognisant.

I hope and believe that your correspondent's prediction that the Dior-Israel Collection will attain rave notices in the United States and Canada will be fulfilled. We expect to sell several million dollars over and above the amounts we have achieved in the past few years and we trust, too, that the interest evoked through our showings in the United States and Canada will bring to Israel many new buyers with the resultant increase of Israel's export in textiles and fashion goods.

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*The following is the full text of the Act of Indictment presented by
the Prosecution. The case is scheduled to be tried early next month.*

**We, Aly Nur Eddin, Chief Prosecutor of
the Higher State Security, accuse:**

1. Andre Mattei, 51 years, Counsellor at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Chief of the French Property Committee in Cairo, residing at Corniche Street, No. 1085, Apartment No. 7, Cairo, and imprisoned in the Istinaf jail.
2. Jean Paul François Bellivier, 33 years, Embassy Secretary at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and delegated to act as a member of the French Property Committee in Cairo, residing at Shagaret el Dor Street, No. 17, Apartment No. 12, Zamalek, Cairo, and imprisoned in the Istinaf jail.
3. Henri Pierre Edouard Mouton, 44 years, head of a section at the Central Administration at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and delegated to work with the French Property Committee in Cairo, residing at Yehia Street, No. 17, Zamalek, Cairo, and imprisoned in the Istinaf jail.
4. Andre Miquel, 31 years, French Cultural Chargé d'Affaires in Cairo, residing in Madrasat el Hekouk el Firensia Street, Munira, Cairo, and imprisoned in the Istinaf jail.
5. Christian Doumal, Counsellor at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, residing abroad.
6. Gobrail Butros Ankiri, 75 years, former journalist residing at Youssef el Gindy

Street, No. 20, Apartment No. 6, Abdin District, Cairo, and imprisoned in the Istinaf jail.

7. François Faire, 46 years, lawyer of El Borssa el Guedida Street, No 1. Abdin District, Cairo, and imprisoned in the Istinaf jail.
8. Faud Youssef Mussalem, 36 years, an employee of the Canadian Embassy in Cairo, residing at Gharnata Street, No. 24, Heliopolis, Cairo, and imprisoned in the Istinaf jail.
9. Alexander Kharalambos Papadopoulos, 44 years, manager of *La Revue du Caire* magazine and an expert at the Egyptian Antiquities Recording Centre, residing at 44 Street, No. 18, Maadi, and imprisoned in the Istinaf jail.
10. Adly Yassa Andraos, 57 years, lawyer, former Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Italian Bank residing at Giza Street, No. 9, First District, Giza, and imprisoned in the Istinaf jail.
11. Adel Mahmud Islam Sabit, 42 years, chief editor of the *Egyptian Economic and Political Review*, residing at Kamal Eddin Salah Street, No. 11, Kasr el Nil District, Cairo, and imprisoned in the Istinaf jail.
12. Mohammed Fuad Abdul Meguid, 50 years, technical member at the office of the Minister of Culture and National Guidance, residing at Mohammed Mazhar Street, No. 17, Apartment No. 9 Zamalek, Cairo, and imprisoned in the Istinaf jail.

They, during the period from October 15, 1958, until November 23, 1961, in the U.A.R.:

First: the five defendants (Mattei, Bellivier, Mouton, Miquel, Doumal):

Took part in a criminal conspiracy aimed at contacting a foreign country with a view to jeopardising the military, political and economic situation of the United Arab Republic. For this purpose, they offered money and services to others and conspired for staging a *coup d'état* in the United Arab Republic and for discrediting and humiliating the present regime and launched a propaganda campaign against the public interest for which crimes, Laws No. 77 d/1 & 3, 78/1 & 2, 102 bis/1 and 174 "First" of the Penal Code shall be applicable.

They had the same intention of gathering, for the benefit of France, military, political and economic information about



ANDRÉ MATTEI
"In compliance with orders"

the U.A.R., again offering money and extending services to others. They also had the same intention of starting campaigns against the country to jeopardise its military, political and economic position in implementation of a policy adopted by the French Government in a bid to discredit and humiliate the present regime in the U.A.R., one of their means to achieve this end being the assassination of the President of the Republic. This took place while their being instigators and directors of this conspiracy in their capacity as President and members of the French Committee whose function was devoted to the liquidation of the funds and properties under sequestration. In perpetrating such crimes, they were acting according to a policy of the French Government and in compliance with its instructions.

With this aim in view, the following crimes were committed:

1. They contacted a foreign country with a view to jeopardising the military, political and economic situation of the United Arab Republic by gathering military, political and economic news and information which were included in confidential reports forwarded to the French Foreign Ministry for achieving this purpose. This crime took place during time of war.
2. They gave sums of money and other services shown in the *procès verbal* as bribery to the sixth, seventh and eighth defendants (Ankiri, Faire, Mussalem) in return for their assistance in collecting political and economic information detrimental to the national interests of the State. This crime took place in time of war.
3. They openly instigated people to overthrow the present system of government

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in the United Arab Republic and to hate and to despise it, by agreement amongst themselves to publish and distribute leaflets. The fourth defendant (Miquel)—according to this agreement—wrote the contents and mailed the leaflets to certain individuals. The leaflets among other things branded the present regime as dictatorial, working against the interests of the people, and leading to the ruin of the country.

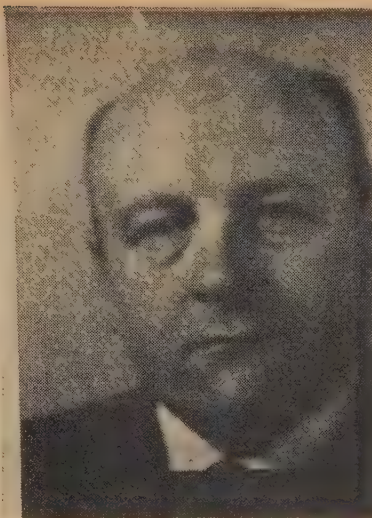
4. They spread false rumours and made inciting broadcasts detrimental to public interest by means of the above-mentioned leaflets which they distributed. They assisted the Government of France by their communications with it to intensify its hostile propaganda against the present regime in the U.A.R. with a view to the final overthrow of this regime and incitement to its hatred and contempt.

Secondly—the sixth, seventh and eighth defendants (Ankiri, Faire, Mussalem):

Communicated with persons working for a foreign State by providing the first, second and fifth defendants (Mattei, Bellivier, Doumal) in their capacities as chairman and members of the French Committee for Liquidation of Funds and Property under Sequestration, by news and information of a political and economic nature about this country in the interest of the French State. Such information was detrimental to the political and economic position of the U.A.R. and its national interests.

Thirdly—the sixth, seventh and eighth defendants (Ankiri, Faire, Mussalem):

1. Received from the first and fifth defendants (Mattei, Doumal) who were in the employ of a foreign power, money and other services with a view to committing acts detrimental to national interests. Thus the sixth defendant (Ankiri) received from the first (Mattei) in his capacity as Head of the French Committee for the Liquidation of Funds and Property under Sequestration sums of money indicated in the *procès verbal*. He agreed with him to receive a monthly salary in return for supplying him with political and economic information about this country. The seventh defendant (Faire) received a promise, and accepted it, to be paid sums of money as fees for law suits he was to undertake on his behalf and these were connected with the work of the committee. The eighth defendant (Mussalem) received from the fifth (Doumal), who is a member of this committee, a monthly salary in return for the information to be supplied by him. This crime was committed in war time.
2. Were all engaged in criminal complicity, the purpose of which was to commit the offence of communicating with a foreign power by providing it with news and information detrimental to the political



HENRI MOUTON
"Planned a coup d'état"

and economic position of the U.A.R. and receiving sums of money and other services from that power in order to inflict damage on U.A.R. national interests, a crime punishable under Article 77 d/1, 3 and 87/1 of the Criminal Law. They agreed with the first and fifth defendants (Mattei, Doumal), who are in the employ of a foreign power—France—to supply it with political and economic information in return for the funds and other services they received for this purpose.

Fourthly: the ninth, the tenth and the eleventh defendants (Papadopoulos, Andraos, Sabit):

Corresponded with certain persons working for the interest of a foreign country by supplying the first and the second defendants (Mattei, Bellivier) who are employed by the Committee for the Liquidation of French Property, and supplying the sixth and the seventh defendants (Ankiri, Faire), who work for the interest of a foreign country, with political and economic information on the U.A.R. These defendants were aware of what they were doing. This correspondence caused harm to the political and economic situation of the U.A.R. and also to her national interests. This crime was committed during time of war.

Fifthly: the twelfth defendant (Meguld):

1. In his capacity of civil servant, the defendant being a technical member at the office of the Minister of Culture and National Guidance, accepted a bribe in return for abuse of office. This defendant took the equivalent of £E5,000 in foreign currencies abroad from the French company, "Philips". This was the company which carried

out the Son et Lumière project at the Pyramids. The defendant accepted this money as a bribe in return for facilitating the work of the said company with the Ministry of Culture and National Guidance in the execution of the project.

2. In his capacity of civil servant, this defendant also solicited a bribe in return for abuse of office. He asked a certain Mohammed Abdul Gelil Ammar, who managed a public place in the Pyramids area, to permit him to join with him in exploiting the said place. He asked for this as a bribe in return for working to maintain the said place in the Pyramids area instead of demolishing it upon institution of the Son et Lumière project at the area.
3. In his capacity of civil servant responsible for supervising certain works relating to the State, and being responsible for contacting foreign organisations having relations with the Ministry of Culture and National Guidance, this defendant obtained profit for himself through his job. He came to an agreement with the representative of a French television organisation entrusted with producing a number of films under the supervision of the Ministry, to establish a company for producing films for the account of the said organisation with a view to realising a profit for himself. Defendant obtained profits in the name of the said company and in such a capacity.

(Continued on page 18)

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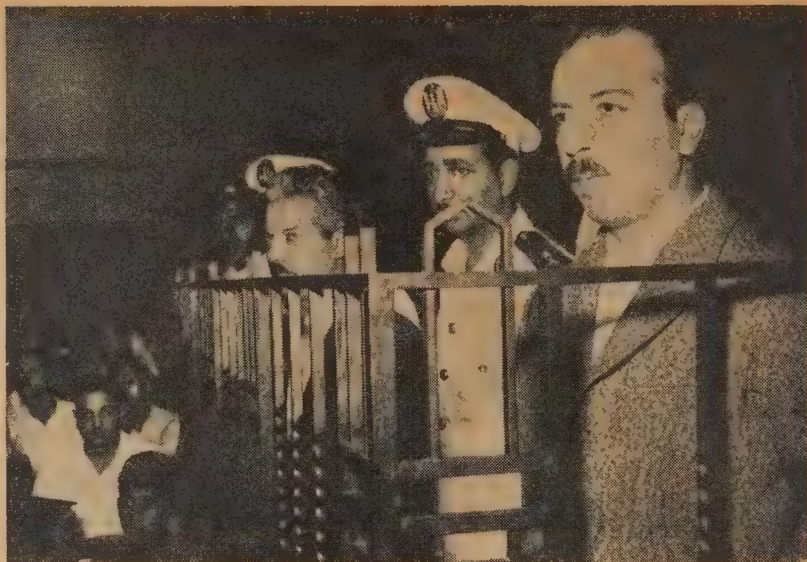
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FLASHBACK TO CAIRO'S LAST SPY TRIAL
October 1960, two Greeks sentenced to imprisonment for espionage

Sixthly, the first, second, fifth and seventh defendants (Mattei, Bellivier, Doumal, Faire):

Undertook a clearing operation whereby foreign currency was transferred illegally and not through the banks authorised to transfer currency abroad. The first, second and fifth defendants (Mattei, Bellivier, Doumal), in their capacities as Chairman and members of the Committee for French Property, cashed from the seventh defendant (Faire) amounts totalling £13,305 for the account of the seventh defendant, as well as for the accounts of certain other French citizens whose names are indicated in the *procès verbal*. The equivalent of this amount was paid in foreign currency abroad.

Accordingly, the first five defendants (Mattei, Bellivier, Mouton, Miquel, Doumal) committed crimes which are punishable under Articles No. 48/1, 3; 77 d/1, 3; 78/1, 2; 82 b/1, 2; 83; 171; 174/1 and 102 b/1 of the Penal Code.

The sixth, seventh and eighth defendants (Ankiri, Faire, Mussalem) committed crimes punishable in accordance with Articles No. 77 d/1, 3; 78/1; 82 b/1, 2 and 83 of the Penal Code.

The ninth, tenth and eleventh defendants (Papadopoulos, Andraos, Sabit) committed felony which is punishable under Articles No. 77 d/1, 3 of the Penal Code.

The twelfth defendant (Meguid) committed felonies which are punishable in accordance with Articles No. 103, 104, 110, 116 and 118 of the Penal Code.

The first, second, fifth and seventh defendants (Mattei, Bellivier, Doumal, Faire) committed also a misdemeanour which is punishable according to Articles No. 1 and 9 of Law No. 80 for 1947 relating to foreign currency control. This Law was amended by Law No. 157 for 1950 as well as by Decree-Law.

Therefore, and after taking note of the U.A.R. Republican Decree-Law No. 162 for 1958 in respect of the State of Emergency, U.A.R. Republican Decree-Law No. 1174 for 1958 stipulating the continuation of State of Emergency, Order No. 20 in respect of procedures and rules concerning inquiries into cases submitted to Higher State Security Courts, Order No. 41 stipulating that certain crimes be submitted to the Higher State Security Courts, and Order No. 65 adding a new provision to Order No. 41 for 1958.

We hereby order that the accused should be referred to the Higher State Security Court for trial in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions.

Aly Nur Eddin,
Chief Prosecutor of the
Higher State Security.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT DEMANDED

In a statement issued with the indictment, the Chief Prosecutor said he would demand penal servitude for life for all the defendants in the case.

Five major witnesses for the prosecution will be:

Abdul Latif Ezzat, Under-Secretary for Economy and Sequestrator-General of British and French property; Fuad Zaky el Oraby, Director of the Son et Lumière Administration, Ministry of Culture and National Guidance; Mohammed Abdul Guelil Ammar—known as Anwar Ammar—an agronomist; Ahmed Mahmud Sidky, an architect; and Abdul Moneim Mohammed el Sawy, Assistant Under-Secretary, Ministry of Culture and National Guidance.

TOYNBEE

"ARAB UNITY WOULD HELP REFUGEES"

SOME DELICATE MATTERS

Prof. Arnold Toynbee, the British historian, delivered a lecture on the Palestine problem in Cairo last week in response to an invitation by Salah El Dessouky, the Governor of the city.

Among those who listened to the lecture at the Cairo Governorate were Salah El Din El Saljouky, the Afghan Ambassador, and heads of Arab diplomatic missions; Amin Helmy, the Director of the Palestine Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; members of the Diplomatic Corps; Dr. Said Nofal, Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab League, and Dr. Ibrahim Helmy Abdul Rahman, the director of the Planning Institute.

The Governor of Cairo introduced Toynbee, who told his audience:

What is peculiar, and particularly shocking, about the eviction of the Palestinian Arabs in 1948 is that, by that date, such treatment of one people by another had already come to be condemned by a general consensus of the human race. In taking the Palestinian Arabs' homes and property by force, the Israelis were sinning not only against their own conscience, in the light of their own people's past experience, but also against the conscience of mankind.

Shouts of laughter

I can understand the Jews demanding, after their experience at Nazi hands, that they should be given some piece of territory, somewhere in the world, where they would be masters in their own house. But, if the Jews had a claim to be given a piece of territory, this should have been done at the expense of the western nation that had done its worst to exterminate the Jews.

If the creation of a new State of Israel was judged to be a legitimate form of compensation to the surviving Jews, the territory for this state should have been taken from the Europeans, not from the Arabs.

This point seems to me to be simple and obvious. But once, when I made it in a lecture in a western country (not Germany; not Britain), it was received with shouts of laughter. The people who laughed were not Jews; they were non-Jewish westerners, and the country was one that has been traditionally opposed to colonialism.

Britain flinched

Yet they laughed because it seemed to them preposterous that a western nation should be made to pay for its own crimes with its own territory, when the west's moral debt to the Jews could, so it seemed

to these westerners, be settled by giving the Jews the territory of a non-western people that committed no crime at all against the Jews.

Britain's special responsibility is great.

Britain flinched from beginning to end of the mandate, from taking the decision that it was her duty to take. One reason why she failed to do her duty on this point was, I am afraid, because she was unwilling to face the unpopularity that she was bound to incur by disappointing the expectations of the Jews, the Arabs or both.

Voice would be heard

The decision ought to have been taken by Britain long before the situation in Palestine was complicated for her by Hitler's persecution of the Jews in Europe. And the European Jewish refugees should not have been given an asylum in Palestine.

Looking towards the future, one asks himself how the other Arab peoples can help the Palestinian Arabs most effectively. It is obviously a delicate matter for an outsider to offer suggestions about this. All the same, I will venture to give my own opinion. I think nothing could help the Palestinian Arabs so much as a movement towards a close and effective unity in the Arab world as a whole.

I feel sure that if the whole Arab world were to speak with a united voice, this voice would be heard by the rest of the world and would be listened to with greater consideration than it is receiving today. In fact, I think the voice of the united Arabs would be effective in shortening the period during which the Palestinian Arabs are suffering the present injustice that is being done to them.

Delicate subjects

I realise that I have been treading on ground that is particularly delicate and controversial, but I venture to give my opinion because I have no axe to grind. I am a well-wisher of the Palestinian Arabs in particular and of the whole Arab world in general.

The question of Arab unity is, no doubt, a delicate one—though not, I suppose, in the United Arab Republic. However, there are two still more delicate subjects which you will have noticed, I have not discussed.

One of these is the eventual settlement of the Palestine question; the other is the future of the Palestinian Arab refugees during the interim period, before a settlement is reached.

Home to Palestine

I will, therefore, say merely that I should like to see the greatest possible number of the Palestinian refugees not only recover their homes and property, but return home under a Palestinian Arab government. In the meantime I should like to see life made as tolerable as possible for the refugees in any way in which this can be done without compromising their claims for the restitution of their property and their homes.

דודי, תלמיד חכם.

(My Uncle, who is a theological scholar.)

גנב את ה"מוזאיק" שלי.

(stole my copy of "MOSAIC")

שולח הוא מן הישיבה

(He was thrown out of Yeshiva)

בגלל קריאת החוברת

(for reading the magazine)

גנוזה בגמרה שלו.

(hidden behind his Gemara.)

הוא אומר:

(He says:)

"גם כאן בינה!"

(There is wisdom in it too!)



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ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer Panorama

NAPHTHA STRIKES IT RICH GAS, GAS AND MORE GAS AT KANAIM

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

When the Naphtha company struck natural gas in very large quantities at Kanaim, the event evoked none of the feverish reactions that followed the striking of oil at Heletz. Yet it may prove of greater economic importance.

The Naphtha gas fields of Rosh Zohar and Kidod have an estimated capacity of over one million tons of fuel (the figure representing the amount of fuel oil required to generate the fuel energy of the gas). This is in addition to what has already been tapped there. Other estimates place the capacity of this field at an equivalent of 1½ million tons of fuel.

The reserves of the Kanaim field cannot as yet be estimated even approximately, for there has only been one drilling in the region, but the phenomenal success of this drilling makes it more than likely that an estimate of 5 million tons will err on the conservative side.

Six-inch pipeline: Though not all the gas-yielding strata have been tapped there, the present yield is equivalent to 1,300 tons of fuel oil *per day*. This is about four times as much as the yield of the richest well in the other two fields.

For the time being, a six-inch pipeline has been laid from the Rosh Zohar field to Sdom, and the Dead Sea Works will derive their power source entirely from local gas in consequence. This, however, is quite insufficient to use up the production of this field at the optimum rate.

Two other pipelines are, therefore, being mooted: One to Dimona and the phosphates of Oron, the other to the power station of Ashdod. The second of these, though longer, is ultimately much more likely to prove a profitable investment, and it must be hoped that—should the results expected from the Kanaim field materialise—its laying will not be postponed.

Low share prices: Some time ago, Naphtha, which is a company wholly controlled by public bodies of one kind and another, floated an issue of ordinary shares. These shares carry no voting rights at all, though of course they participate fully in any dividends declared by the directors. Possibly, the absence of voting rights may have discouraged in-

vestors (though this is by no means the only case of an Israeli company following such a policy).

At any rate, the interest shown in the shares, which are dealt with on the "kerb" (i.e. not officially on the Stock Exchange) was comparatively insignificant, though quotations are published every day by the banks.

Despite the fact that the Ministry of Finance purchased 200,000 tons' fuel-equivalent of gas from the company (albeit at a relatively low price), so that its turnover stands at a very respectable percentage of its total investments, investors were somewhat chary of gas.

Excellent investment: The shares of Lapidot, the local oil company which has a good share in the Heletz oil field, stand today at just about 325 per cent of nominal value, though the company (like Naphtha) has never paid a dividend. Naphtha shares, before the good news about Kanaim, had fallen as low as 90 per cent. The news increased turnover, and pushed them up to a maximum of 112 per cent but they declined again to around 105 per cent.

Yet the estimated reserves of the Heletz oilfield are only two million tons—certainly very much less than the fuel equivalent of the reserves in the Zohar-Kidod and Kanaim gas fields, indeed, very much less than the probable reserves in the Kanaim field alone.

The shares of Naphtha must today be regarded as a potentially excellent investment which, though not without a certain risk, is quite solid on the basis of *existing* prospects. The Naphtha company could do something to improve their quotations by declaring a dividend.

What will they do? It is, of course, possible for the public bodies controlling the company's voting rights to keep these profits for themselves in all sorts of ways. This, however, would make it quite impossible to raise any large additional funds from the public by means of new ordinary share quotations, and so the policy might prove self-defeating.

For the time being, nothing certain is known about the company's intentions. But it has struck gas on a scale which

makes it important anyway. The cost of exploiting this gas for fuel is likely to prove smaller than that of importing fuel from abroad—quite possibly considerably smaller. And the possibilities of striking still more gas cannot be ruled out by any means.

The percentage of the country's fuel requirements met from local sources might thus turn out to be—as early as 1965 or 1966—rather larger than hitherto expected.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, December 30

MELAVAH MALKA. Syn. Council, Zionist Federation and Hon. Officers, Catford and Bromley Synagogue at 7.45 p.m. at the Synagogue, Cranstock Road, Catford, London, S.E.6. Speaker: Mr. S. Y. Olsvanger, Director, Aliyah Office, London. Rev. R. Turner, Brixton Syn., accompanied by Michael Tuck, L.M., will render musical items. In the Chair: Rev. J. H. Rockman, Minister of the Congregation. Refreshments. All invited.

Tuesday, January 2

THEODOR HERZL Z.S. "Zion House" Lecture Series. Mr. David Patterson will speak on "The Jews in Moslem Spain". 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. 8.15 p.m.

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YEAR'S END VIEW FROM HAIFA DOCKSIDE

HARRY SHINE REPORTS ON AN EVERYDAY SCENE IN ISRAEL

A scene that is now being enacted almost daily at Haifa dockside is one of a tense crowd of people anxiously watching a ship unload its passengers. In such a crowd, earlier this month, was Harry Shine, the J.P.A.'s executive director. This is what he had to say about it:

550 on the Herzl: "The *Theodor Herzl* came in with 550 immigrants who had been picked up at Marseilles and Naples. And with the exception of a few coming from South America and South Africa, they each carried just a few belongings, mostly tied up in brown paper parcels. You had to be pretty hard not to be affected by the sight of them leaving that ship and almost falling into the arms of waiting relatives. Minutes would pass without an exchange of words. Some had been separated for a decade or more. Most pathetic of all was their puzzled reaction to the Customs routine. What had they to declare but their poverty!

"I was standing with Cyril Stein, another Londoner, and was able to observe how the newcomers were received by Jewish Agency staff, questioned, documented, given a parcel of food and some money. The officials interrogating them took pains to put the strangers at ease, but the procedure was necessary. Every one of them was given enough time to get whatever he wanted to say off his chest. We then saw them off in bus-loads to various parts of the country: Beer-sheba, Kiryat Gat, Nazareth, the Jerusalem Corridor.

Young and old: "They varied in age from babies in arms to about 90, though the majority must have been well under 50. One family to disembark consisted of a husband and wife and their 11 children, the eldest of whom was 13. Another couple we noticed walking down the gangway were well over 70. Both were blind."

Mr. Shine had gone up to Haifa to witness this scene after he had sat with leading officers in the headquarters building of the Keren Hayesod to discuss the general plans of the new J.P.A. campaign in this country. Dr. Israel Goldstein and his colleagues impressed upon Mr. Shine that two or three such shiploads of immigrants were coming in every week. They were very worried about the

housing situation, and this despite the fact that Israel's Minister of Housing, Giora Josephthal, and Louis Pincus of the Agency were in America to raise large loans to meet Israel's low-cost housing requirements. The problem was not going to be an easy one to solve.

Nevertheless, he found that the average Israeli was not obsessed with this problem. Rather was he looking to the new opportunities that the large intake was presenting. There was, for example, a shortage of labour in both agriculture and industry, and it was expected that newcomers, after a reasonable period of settling down, would fill this gap in the economy. "It is just like the old days," was the sentiment he often heard expressed. "We are all very glad to have them here."

New outlook: During his stay in the country, Mr. Shine made a point of visiting Kfar Hanassi, Usha and Hasolelim. The latter two settlements were receiving Anglo-Jewish youth who had volunteered for a year of service in the State. "It was quite obvious to even the most casual observer," said Mr. Shine, "that the J.P.A. 'extra' received by these settlements was changing their entire outlook." Hasolelim, situated near Nazareth, had 25 youngsters from England this year.

Among those with whom Mr. Shine had discussed the forthcoming Appeal was Major-General Laskov, whom he visited in his office at the Israel Ports Authority. "He is keenly looking forward to his visit here," declared Mr. Shine. "He has a very high regard for our J.P.A. leadership. Personally, I have no doubt that he will repeat the success he had in America 12 months ago."

GEULAH CAMPAIGN NEWS

One J.P.A. group which has its own special problems of organisation is Geulah-Mizrachi. These arise from the fact that they are all of them former members of Continental Zionist groups, living in various parts of London and unable to call upon "new blood." Their children have become fully assimilated with Anglo-Jewry as a whole.

Nevertheless, Geulah continues its

J.P.A. activities most successfully, generally by way of personal canvassing. They have decided to launch their new campaign with a drawing room meeting on Sunday, March 11.

The committee is as follows: President, P. Cohen; vice-presidents, B. Behrman, E. F. Caro, G. Hepner, L. Last; joint chairmen, M. Haberfeld, D. L. Izsak; joint vice-chairmen, M. Eckstein, J. Neubauer; joint treasurers, C. Sperling, J. Reid; secretary, S. Srebnik.

SUCCEEDS FATHER

A son has succeeded his late father in taking over the leadership of the Nottingham J.P.A. committee. This is Joe Dessau, whose father Victor had in his time been both chairman and treasurer of the group. It is to be a "double life" for the younger Dessau, for he is also chairman of the J.N.F. Commission in his city.

Among his immediate helpers in the new campaign will be Alfred Davies, a well-known communal worker who had hitherto not been connected with J.P.A. activities, and S. W. Leci as secretary. Mr. Leci is also Ajax chairman in Nottingham. An appeal gathering has been fixed for May 9.

At a recent meeting, veteran Zionist Louis Davis expressed his pleasure that young people were now coming to the fore in Nottingham. He had always held the opinion, he said, that all Zionist groups in the city should work together towards the common aim.

The new HIGH in girdles



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JPA - JNF NEWS

ELSIE LANDAU ON NEW IMMIGRANT PROBLEM



Doctors and Dentists celebrate Chanukah: (from left) Dr. I. Eban, Dr. S. Sacks, Dr. J. Lowy, Miss M. E. Landau (Mrs. Sacks), Dr. D. Preiskel, Dr. R. Halperin, Dr. and Mrs. I. Gordon.

Supporters of the Doctors and Dentists J.P.A. committee were told last week by chairman Elsie Landau that they could expect at least 1,000 members of both sides of the medical profession to come to Israel with the current immigration wave. The well-known gynaecologist was addressing a Chanukah reception at the St. John's Wood Synagogue in London.

Sketching in the economic and administrative tensions that would result from this large intake, Miss Landau went on to point out: "I am glad to inform you, however, that the Israel Medical Association has pledged itself to integrate these new arrivals into the profession." Although the early days of the State of Israel, with their struggles and upheavals, were over, world Jewry must not diminish its efforts, declared the speaker. The support of Jews in the free world was needed more urgently than ever.

Israel welcomed her new immigrants out of a sense of humanity and also out of self-interest. She needed them. A larger Jewish population would make for a stronger Israel, with new talents enriching the country. The more Jews in Israel, the less likely would be a renewal of conflict with the Arabs, and the less potent would grow the Arab boycott.

J.P.A. executive director Harry Shine, who had only that week returned from a stay in Israel where he discussed Anglo-Jewry's role in providing the finance for

1962 needs in Israel, conducted a strong appeal which realised almost £2,000. This is being credited to the Doctors and Dentists effort in the coming year.

ISRAEL COMES TO WIMBLEDON

A personal appearance by Arella Hod, this year's "Miss Israel," a talk on security problems by Lt. Col. Aviv Dor, Military Attache at the Israel Embassy, two films demonstrating life on the land, and a performance by a troupe of singers and dancers, were the highlights of an Israel Evening organised by the Wimble-

don J.N.F. Commission last week. It attracted 150 local residents and was therefore an important feature of London's current recruiting drive.

Wimbledon's chairman, J. Bernadout, welcomed the gathering and introduced J.N.F. director Ram Haviv who, in support of administrative committee member E. R. T. Shaerf's appeal for new members, described the satisfaction of working for Israel and the J.N.F.

FURNITURE TRADE'S BOXING EVENT

The Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades J.P.A. committee, in conjunction with the Orde Wingate Committee for Physical Education in Israel, held their second Gala Boxing Show at the National Sporting Club recently. This was a "men only" affair, and was preceded by a dinner.

Sidney Wiseman, functions chairman, expressed appreciation to supporters of the event, and in particular commended the efforts of brochure chairmen Philip and Morris Steinberg, ticket chairman Lew Hill, Philip Vos of the Orde Wingate committee and vice-president Sidney Rosette for conducting the auction which, together with the total proceeds of the evening, realised £7,000.

This Furniture Trade link with the Orde Wingate Institute is an "extra" to the general trade effort of the J.P.A., and at the same time enables this community to make a substantial contribution to a centre which produces fully trained P.T. instructors for schools and clubs throughout Israel.



At the National Sporting Club: (From left) M. Steinberg, S. Rosette, S. Wiseman, L. Hill, P. Steinberg, Dr. P. Magonet.

J P A - J N F NEWS

EALING'S CHOICE

"Critic's Choice" at the Vaudeville Theatre proved to be an excellent choice for this year's Gala Performance of the Ealing J.N.F. Commission.

Led by its experienced executive under the chairmanship of Sidney Sabel, Ealing lived up to its fine record of fund-raising. A sell-out of the house coupled with a fine brochure will add £1,800 to our funds.

Incidentally, Ealing's Younger Commission had an opportunity to earn its spurs by recruiting the very attractive programme-sellers.

LIVERPOOL CHILDREN RECEIVE AWARD

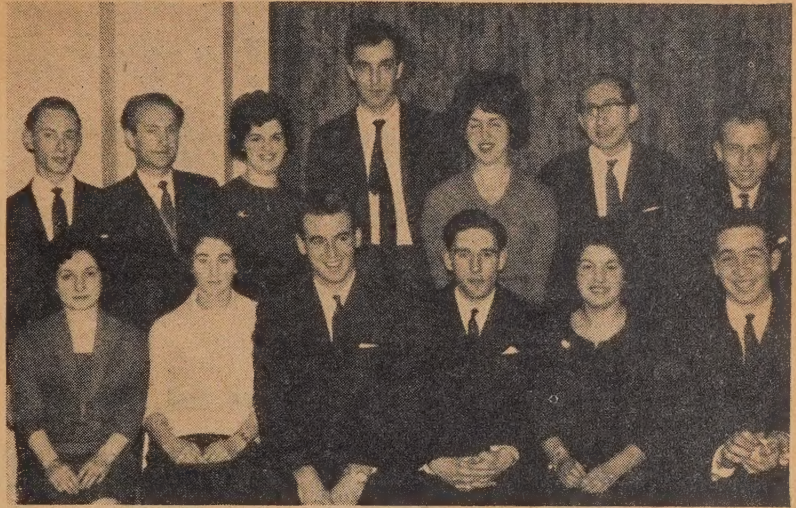
Liverpool's children celebrated Chanukah with the award of the Degel Yerushalayim (Flag of Jerusalem), culmination of the national competition organised by the J.N.F. Youth and Education Department, in which this city led the country.

At a party arranged by Rev. F. Harris, the national flag was presented by shaliach David Barkar to Allerton Hebrew Classes, while the Childwall Hebrew Classes received the Provincial flag. Moshe Davis presented a trophy to Allerton marking their third consecutive success in the competition.

Subsequently, a group of teachers and headmasters in this education-minded community met at the home of the Liverpool Youth and Education chairman, Rabbi S. Woolf, to discuss future programmes.



David Barkar, J.N.F. shaliach, presenting the national Degel Yerushalayim to Allerton Hebrew Classes



A second Younger J.N.F. Commission has been organised in Liverpool. The newly-elected executive are shown here with Shmuel Lowensohn of London: Chairman, Michael Blankstone; vice-chairman, Keith Nelson; joint secretaries, Linda Caplan (83 Childwall Park Avenue, Liverpool 16, CH1 3953), Susan Kleinberg, (11 Silverbeach Avenue, Liverpool 18); treasurer, Leon Bennett; deputy treasurer, Julian Lander; joint P.R.O's, Philip Cantor, Edmund Urding; executive members, Myra Felton, Barbara Jacobs, Jonathon Kay, Michael Tenby, Rochelle Landy.

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

E. LONDON: Mr. J. Gorin, 118 Ashfield Street, E.1, £5.15.6. Mr. Windsor, c/o Segalls Ltd., 3 Coate Street, E.2, £4.19.6. Mr. S. Brenner, 38 Ashted Road, E.5, £4.6.0. Messrs. Julius and Co., 82 Cavell Street, E.1, £4.1.8. Mr. Gorin, 68 Cleveleys Road, E.5, £3.17.6. Mr. and Mrs. H. Caplan, 123 Clapton Common, E.5, £3.4.0. Mrs. Cohen, 144 Jubilee Street, E.1, £2.14.11. Mrs. Klein, 30 Knightland Road, E.5, £2.12.6. Mr. W. Hill, 16 Jessam Avenue, E.5, £2.10.6. Mr. Katz, 41 Arbour House, West Arbour Street, E.1, £2.8.8. Mrs. Lee, 48 Webb Estate, E.5, £2.5.0. Mr. N. Kernovitch, 22 Mount Pleasant Lane, E.5, £2.5.0. Mr. H. Kaufman, 181 Moresby Road, E.5, £2.0.0. Mr. R. Mays, 41 Carnarvon Road, E.15, £2.0.0.

N. LONDON: Mr. J. J. Fenton, Desborough House, Sheldon Avenue, N.6, £9.7.4. Mr. J. Weingrow, 663 Holloway Road, N.19, £5.10.0. Mr. H. E. Fenner, 33 Northwood Hall, N.6, £4.18.0. Mr. Kasser, Marcus Samuel Hall, Egerton Road, N.16, £3.4.0. Mr. Danciger, 109a Tottenham Road, N.1, £3.2.8. Mr. Chaim Jagendorf, 151 Grosvenor Avenue, N.5, £3.1.8. Mr. M. Zawaski, 1 Balfour Road, N.5, £2.13.6. Mr. B. Stanton, 27 Cholmley Lodge, N.6, £2.2.9. Dr. Inwald, 57 St. John's Wood Way, N.19, £2.2.0.

N.W. LONDON: Mr. and Mrs. H. Wright, 46 Armitage Road, N.W.11, £7.18.0. Mrs. Furman, 25 Southfields, N.W.4, £4.2.3. Mrs. Wiseman, 5 Northwood Lodge, Oakhill Park, N.W.3, £3.5.9. Mrs. Antman, 94 Anson Road, N.W.2, £3.5.8. Mr. Gordon, 6 Fairfield Avenue, Hendon Way, N.W.4, £3.2.6. Mr. B. Gryzman, 66 Dollis Hill Lane, N.W.2, £3.4.0. Mrs. A. Varsany, 67 Ashford Court, Ashford Road, N.W.2, £3.1.2. Mrs. R. Brandt, 17 Fosote Road, N.W.4, £2.15.0. Mrs. Strauss, 72 Downage, N.W.4, £2.12.0. Mr. Coleman, 4 Dicey Avenue, N.W.2, £2.7.5. Mr. K. Santer, 18 Russell Parade, N.W.11, £2.7.0. Mrs. S. Shapiro, 5 Florence Mansions, Vivian Avenue, N.W.4, £2.5.11. Mr. and Mrs. Adler, 41 Oxgate Gardens, N.W.2, £2.5.8. Mr. K. Santer, 26 Florence Street, N.W.4, £2.5.3. Mr. L. Taylor, 24 The Vale, N.W.11, £2.4.0. Mr. B. Webber, 53 Downage, N.W.4, £2.3.3. Mr. M. Kaye, Ferncroft, 53 Wykeham Road, N.W.4, £2.2.8. Mrs. J. Lleblich, 25 Sunningfields Road, N.W.4, £2.2.6. Mr. J. Schindler, 32 Fosote Road, N.W.4, £2.2.0. Mrs. Paul, 11 Rundell Crescent, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mrs. Landau, 15 Neville Court, Dollis Hill Lane, N.W.2, £2.0.0. Mrs. A. Fund, 115 Station Road, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Ms. Nathan, 3 Armitage Road, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mrs. Bloom, 53 Dunstan Road, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohen, 43 The Vale, N.W.11, £2.0.0.

W. LONDON: Mrs. Middlebrook, 177 Lauderdale Mansions, W.9, £4.0.0. Miss Sinaysky, 18 Evans

House, W.12, £3.12.6. Mrs. Metcalfe, 4 West Court Lodge, W.3, £3.7.5. Mrs. Gordon, 23 Elgin Mansions, W.9, £3.0.0. Mrs. F. Cohen, 35 Oakington Road, Elgin Avenue, W.9, £2.5.0. Dr. V. Dellal, 80 Brook Green, W.6, £2.1.8. Messrs. Terrow and Co., 133 Westbourne Grove, W.11, £2.1.3. Miss T. Simons, 87 Cambridge Gardens, Ladbroke Grove, W.10, £2.0.6. Mr. S. Lipton, 62 Princes Gardens, W.3, £2.0.0. Mr. I. Geiger, 145 Wymering Mansions, W.9, £2.0.0.

BOREHAM WOOD: Mr. and Mrs. M. Nemko, 32 Burchley Avenue, E.3.10.0. Mr. S. Jager, 14 Stevenage Crescent, E.2.12.0.

EDGWARE: Mr. F. Fraiman, 8 Broadfields Avenue, £3.14.3. Mr. and Mrs. Lipsky, 22 Broadhurst Avenue, £2.9.0. Mr. and Mrs. M. Landau, 69 Franklyn Gardens, £2.1.1. Mr. Greenlick, 46 Kenilworth Road, £2.0.2. Mrs. Pinkus, 42 Harrowes Meade, £2.0.0.

ILFORD: Mr. G. Harris, 19 Fernhill Drive, £2.10.6. Mrs. H. Cooklin, 67 The Drive, £2.5.6. Dr. and Mrs. I. S. Gold, 65 Ethelbert Gardens, £2.5.0. Mrs. A. Abrahams, 1 Fernhill Drive, £2.0.0. Mr. I. Perl, 52 Ridgeway Gardens, £2.0.0.

BOURNEMOUTH: Branksome Dene Convalescent Home, Alunhurst Road, Westbourne, £5.15.0. Mrs. Steiner, 44 Queens Park Avenue, £4.18.0. Green Park Hotel, Manor Road, £3.0.0. Mr. M. Jacobson, Shalom, 8a East Avenue, £2.12.0. Mr. I. D. Rivlin, 2a Grove Mansions, Grove Road, £2.10.0. Ambassador Hotel, Meyrick Road, £2.3.0. Mr. W. H. Pantel, Hotel Palm Bay, Sea Road, Boscombe, £2.2.0. Mr. W. Schagrin, 35 Stratmore Road, Red Hill, £2.0.0.

DUBLIN: Mr. M. Singer, 28 Greenlea Road, £5.0.0. Mr. D. Calmonson, 10 Greenlea Road, £2.10.6. Mr. S. Caplin, 14a Brighton Avenue, £2.10.0. Dr. S. Levenson, 2 Greenlea Road, £2.10.0. Dr. E. Eppel, Lakelands, Templeogue Road, £2.3.0. Mr. M. Khan, 48 Greenlea Road, £2.0.0.

GLASGOW: Mrs. L. Fair, 20 Woodlands Road, Thornliebank, £7.2.6. Mr. L. Caplan, 33 Kingsford Avenue, S.4, £4.0.0. Mrs. S. Freedman, 2 Dinard Avenue, Giffnock, £3.17.0. Mrs. J. Shulman, 4 Mulberry Road, Giffnock, £3.5.0. Mr. and Mrs. G. Jesner, 41 Braidholme Road, Giffnock, £3.4.6. Mr. M. Barnett, Flat 7, Dorchester Court, 208 Dorchester Avenue, £2.12.6. Mrs. S. Cina, 9 Norbreck Drive, Giffnock, £2.12.0. Mr. L. Cohen, c/o Argyl Chari Works, 77/83 Colvend Street, S.E., £2.12.0. Dr. Samuel Lazarus, 48 Berkeley Street, C.3, £2.2.0. Mrs. L. Jesner, Ad Gowal, Douglas Avenue, Giffnock, £2.0.0. Mrs. I. Jesner, Davenut, Douglas Avenue, Giffnock, £2.0.0.

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